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GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 22, 1861.

[WHOLE NO. 276.]

MY OWN, MY FAITHFUL ONE.

BY HENRY JOHNSON.

My own, my faithful one,
No words for thee I bring;
No more for thee I bring
The words of the Spring
For thou hast been so long
Like a flower in the sun,
A wealth more than I will give,
An honest heart to thee.

The more of life thou dost,
The more of life thou dost,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day.

My own, my faithful one,
This is a world of woe,
Yet thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day.

My own, my faithful one,
This is a world of woe,
Yet thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day,
And thou shalt be my own,
Upon the happy day.

"THE JOURNALIST ZEVES."—Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 201 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle and styled the "Journalist Zevés." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. This is most remarkable. Out of a population of a nation of some 15000, they muster 200 warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen, but know nothing of military tactics, but show their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The "Zevés" are ready at a moment's notice.—*State Journal*.

IMPORTANT TO FOOT SOLDIERS.—Dis-
tressing, burning, soreness and tenderness of
the soles of the feet may almost invariably
be prevented, even when marching on
days together and over a heated road, by
soaping the sole of the stocking—that is
covering it with a thin coating of the
cheapest brown soap. This, at the same
time, keeps the skin of the sole cool, hard-
ens it, and prevents inflammation. Coarse
cotton socks are the best for walking.

Don't wear woolen socks when march-
ing, not even thin ones, no matter in what
climate.

The boot or shoe should have a thick
sole; it is not sufficient that they should
be simply double soles; the soles should
be at least half an inch thick; if three-
fourths of an inch, or an inch, all the bet-
ter; they are more expensive but if well
made they will last a long time, and even
in the warmest weather will be found easy
to walk in, the feet easily becoming accus-
tomed to their weight.

A good story is told of a Yankee com-
pany at Yorkers, N. Y., called the Home
Guard. They organized with the under-
standing that they were not to go to the
war, and not to leave Yorkers except in
case of invasion.

From the Richmond Whig. More British Sentiment.

The article below is from the London
Herald—the organ of the great conserva-
tive party of England. This is the first
demonstration we have seen from that
quarter, and it is most decidedly satisfac-
tory. Heretofore we have only had the
expressed opinion of Lord John
Russell, and the views of the *Times* and
the *Manchester Guardian*—the latter the
organ of the manufacturing and free trade
party, and the former the spokesman of
Englishmen generally; all, however, decid-
edly favorable to the Confederate States.
The concurrence of the *Herald* in the
same views would indicate that there is
but one opinion in regard to our troubles
in England. The only difference observ-
able is as to the extent to which England
should go in resisting the Yankee block-
ade. It will be seen that the *Herald*
complains loudly that Lord John Russell
has not gone far enough. Lincoln's block-
ading squadron are very properly called
pirates, as they are robbing the right of
sailing and confining all vessels which
attempt to enter Southern ports. This,
we may be certain will never be submitted
to by Great Britain. In fact the *Herald*
does not hesitate to declare that war would
be preferable; and unless the blockade is
revoked, war between Great Britain and
the Yankees is inevitable.

Lord John Russell has not deterred
himself from assuming the position point-
ed out to him by the *Herald*. In the
brief report of his speech which we have,
he expressly stipulated that the blockade
to be respected must be effective, and be-
fore giving instruction to the British Min-
ister at Washington, and the British em-
bassy, he will take the opinion of the law
officers of the crown. From the general
tone of the English press of all shades of
party, we may safely conclude, whatever
may be Lord John's individual feeling,
that no ministry will hazard its existence
by tolerating a blockade, which stops the
cotton trade and perils British commerce.

We will not go before events so far as
to say that Lord John will order Seward
to revoke his blockade, and that the trach-
ing Yankee will do it in an hour after he
receives the order. But we expect to
have to record this fact within less than a
month.

A BOLD WARNING TO LINCOLN AND THE
NORTH.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

"The opportunity presented for sev-
eral months, of giving it to be under-
stood that the course of England would
be under certain circumstances, has not
been improved, and the result is, that at
no time since the war of 1812, have the
relations between this country and the
United States been more critical than they
are at present. Most people have been
astonished at what is now taking place in
the United States; but it is neither cred-
itable, nor, as it should be, that her Ma-
jesty's principal Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs should neglect his duty or
be taken by surprise. President Buchanan
proclaimed that there should be no more
blockades, and Mr. Lincoln, from the
White House at Washington, not only
declares a blockade of the Southern sea-
board, but one of the good old fashioned
kind, which confiscates enemy's goods
wherever found, and the ships that carry
them. A hint a few weeks ago from the
Foreign Office, that this would not go
down in England, and the ordering of
the North American squadron to the
Chesapeake or the Gulf would have pre-

vented this; but Lord John Russell, as we
have said already, has left British inter-
ests in the United States to mind them-
selves until the eleventh hour, and for so
doing he and the Cabinet of which he is
a member must be held accountable, should
war now unhappily and unexpectedly arise
between ourselves and our kinsmen.

"It is just possible, however, that Mr.
Lincoln's proclamation of the blockade has
the same double meaning as his other State
papers; but it is not likely. That point
we still believe has now been reached
when nothing more is to be gained by am-
biguous wording, and when the Federal
Government may speak that language to
other Governments that he who runs may
read. Skillful and successful blockading
of Lord John Russell up to the pre-
sent time, may still suggest, however, one
last American diplomatic stroke of double-
dealing, that it may remain open to seize
neutral vessels and their cargoes or let
them go. If this should be apparent in
the proclamation, it is to be hoped that
neither merchant nor shipowner will place
demands on the blockade's hands.

Were the United States possessed of a
squadron like our own, the blockade of the
Southern seaboard could be maintained
easily by a sufficient force; but in the
total absence of a fleet the blockade
must be maintained by privateers, and be a
paper one. All the public armed vessels
at the service of the Federal Government
will be required for cruises for the har-
boring of works held by the enemy,
and for making demonstrations on the
coast.

"And it is a safe assertion that as soon
as fighting has begun in earnest, and the
smart sailing schooner and well-appointed
steamers holding from the cotton ports be-
gin their depredations on American trade,
not on the Atlantic seaboard only, but in
Europe, not a single American ship of war
will be employed in blockade. That form
of blockade resorted to by ourselves during
the long war, and the days of which the
United States have retired, is what cir-
cumstances in the end must require; and
while under such a blockade, the neutral
flag covers nothing, neutral goods under
an enemy's flag may be captured. In other
words, under such a blockade, as it is alone
the interest of Mr. Lincoln to establish
ships of neutral nations making for South-
ern ports, or leaving Southern ports, or with
the produce of Southern States upon their
bottoms, may be overhauled and taken to
a prize port, and condemned by the pri-
vate armed vessels upon which this duty
must always devolve. American privateers,
following the example of British ships of
war in times gone by, will command the
ocean and prevent a single bale of cotton
from reaching England, unless British ships
of war are employed to pat them down.

"To put down federal privateers would,
we need scarcely say, be an act of war
against the Federal Government; but not
to do so threatens on alternative still more
disastrous than even a war. This is the
dilemma into which Lord John Rus-
sell's American policy has brought himself
and the country. If cotton is not to be
got by fair means we must not scruple to
use foul means, or the daily bread of four
or five millions of the working population
will be at once stopped. * * * To
blockade the cotton ports is to destroy the
British cotton trade, to involve, not in re-
mote, but in immediate destitution several
millions of the British people, and it would
be a bitter reflection for the present gen-
eration as well, perhaps, as to the one that

follows it, that to the shortsightedness of
Lord John Russell and the present govern-
ment it was entirely owing. Had they
done as mere common sense would have
suggested, the present danger would not
only have been averted, but cotton would
have been supplied without let or hind-
rance, and we might have remained on
good terms with both belligerents.

"Fortunately it is too late to put one
question to the government, and to take
steps for the protection of whatever cotton
may be at the moment intrusted by the
Upper Mississippi and the lakes. There
is reason to believe that hereafter, Ameri-
can armed vessels on the Ohio river will
intercept all further shipments by that
route; but is highly probable that large
quantities of cotton have been accumu-
lated in the southern district of Illinois, and
awaiting the slow and irregular move-
ments of the now crowded railways. Pre-
suming that such cotton may reach Chicago
the question we desire to put is, whether
any protection is to be afforded by armed
British vessels to such cotton on the voy-
age down the Canadian lakes to Montreal.
Upon these lakes the federal government
have efficient iron screw steamers, armed
with large pivot guns, and under Abraham
Lincoln's proclamation such cotton, no
doubt the property of British subjects,
may be seized, and with it the Canadian
vessels. It may not be too late to protect
such property, nor too late to speak of our
great national imperilled interests in a way
which will lead to the uplifted hands of
kinsmen to drop down handsomely. The
influence of the mother country at such a
moment as the present, used with firmness
and yet with friendliness, might only lead
to a reconciliation between the Northern
States, and the South, but erect a wall
with cannon, from which flesh and blood
rebels, and which if entered on, will fasten
obliquely on those who have failed so
signally in the discharge of a great public
duty."

A Proclamation by the Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America.

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act,
approved March 13, 1861, and amended by
the first section of an Act, approved May
9, 1861, the Postmaster General of the
Confederate States is authorized, on and
after a day to be named by him for that
purpose, to take the entire charge and di-
rection of the postal service in the Confed-
erate States; and all conveyance of mails
within their limits, from and after such
day, except by authority of the Postmaster
General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan,
Postmaster General of the Confederate
States of America, do issue this my pro-
clamation, notifying all postmasters, con-
tractors, and special and route agents in
the service of the Post Office Department,
and engaged in the transmission and de-
livery of the mails, or otherwise in any
manner connected with the service, within
the limits of the Confederate States of
America, that on and after the 1st day of
June next, I shall assume the entire con-
trol and direction of the postal service
therein. And I hereby direct all postmas-
ters, route agents and special agents within
these States, and now acting under the
authority and direction of the Postmaster-
General of the United States, to continue
in the discharge of their respective duties
under the authority vested in me by the
Congress of the Confederate States, in
strict conformity with such existing laws
and regulations as are not inconsistent with

the laws and Constitution of the Confed-
erate States of America, and such further
instructions as may hereafter be issued by
my direction. And the said postmasters,
route agents and special agents are also
required to forward to this Department,
without delay, their names, with the names
of the offices of which they are postmasters
(giving the State and County,) to be di-
rected to the "Chief of the Appointment
Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgom-
ery, Alabama," in order that new com-
missions may be issued under the authority of
this Government. And all postmasters
are hereby required to render to the Post
Office Department at Washington, D. C.,
their final accounts and their vouchers for
postal receipts and expenditures, up to the
31st day of the month, taking care to for-
ward with said accounts all postage stamps
and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand,
belonging to the Post Office Department
of the United States, in order that they
may receive the proper credits therefor in
the adjustment of their accounts; and they
are further required to remain in their pos-
session, to meet the orders of the Postmas-
ter General of the United States, for the
payment of mail service within the Confed-
erate States, all revenue which may be re-
ceived from the postal service prior to the said 1st
day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers, and
special contractors for conveying the mails
within the Confederate States, under exist-
ing contracts with the Government of the
United States, are hereby authorized to
continue to perform such service and carry
direction, from and after the day last above
named, subject to such modifications and
changes as may be found necessary, under
the powers vested in the Postmaster Gen-
eral by terms of said contracts and pro-
visions of the second section of an Act ap-
proved May 9, 1861, comfortable thereon.
And the said contractors, special contrac-
tors and mail messengers, are required to
forward, without delay, the number of
their route or routes, the nature of the ser-
vice thereon, the schedules of arrivals and
departures, the names of the offices supplied,
and the amount of annual compensation,
for present service, together with their ad-
dress, directed to the "Chief of the Ap-
pointment Bureau, Post Office Department,
Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with
the Government of the United States for
the exchange of mails between this Gov-
ernment and the Government of the United
States, postmasters will not be author-
ized to collect United States postage on mail
matter sent or received from those States;
and until supplies of postage stamps and
stamped envelopes are prepared for the
pre-payment of postage within the Confed-
erate States, all postage must be paid in
money, under the provision of the first
section of an Act approved March 1st, 1861.
Given under my hand and the seal of the
Post Office Department of the Confed-
erate States of America, at Montgomery
Alabama, the 15th day of May, in the
year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The Liver-
pool papers congratulate the mercantile
interests of that city upon the prospect
of a great increase of their "steam trade"
in consequence of the difficulties in Amer-
ica. They state that lines of steamers,
to run direct between Liverpool and
Southern ports, are about to be establish-
ed.

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday, May 22, 1861

C. C. COLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-stroke are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. No charge for advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	25 00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2 00
One square of ten lines, one insertion	3 00
One half column, one insertion	5 00
One column, one insertion	8 00
One square one month	2 00
Three squares one month	4 00
One half column one month	10 00
One column one month	15 00
One square one year	15 00
Three squares one year	30 00
One half column one year	100 00
One column one year	150 00

North Carolina Seceded.

A Convention of the best and wisest men in the State met in Raleigh on Monday last, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The greatest harmony prevailed and in open session, unanimously was passed the following ordinances:

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, to declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1862, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

They need no comment, when our space will permit we may give the proceedings of the Convention. This is enough for one day, and as much, perhaps, as our readers can bear—over joy sometimes is dangerous. These ordinances are not to be referred to the people—but stand as the final action of the State.

Adams Express Company.

The Southern stockholders in this Company have purchased all the property, privileges and interests of the Company in this Confederacy and a new Company will organize in a few days. The business will continue without interruption.

Guilford Volunteers.

Old Guilford is doing her duty nobly. The first, West of Raleigh, to answer the call of the Governor for troops, she is still moving and has two more companies organized, and four well on the way.

On Wednesday evening, the company for several days located and drilled in Greensboro, was organized, and their services rendered to the Governor for immediate acceptance. The following officers were elected:

C. C. COLE, Captain,
H. E. CHARLES, 1st Lieutenant,
W. H. FAUCETT, 2nd Lieutenant,
J. M. HANNER, 3rd Lieutenant.

From the above it will be seen that our Senior has been promoted from the dusty sanctum of a printing office to the important and honorable post of Captain. He should be proud of his company, for a healthier, more formidable company for size and youthful vigor could scarcely be mustered in this State. The company number about 80 men and will make the enemy of the South tremble if they ever meet.

850,000 for Guilford.

Our noble, generous, patriotic county, on Tuesday last, unanimously voted \$850,000 for the war. There were over forty Magistrates on the bench, and all were of one opinion—that our State rights must be defended, and that the volunteers from Guilford should go to war with an additional assurance of approval from the County.

Newspapers Suspended.

The Wilmington Daily Herald, has suspended for the present. Hard times just now on printers.

The High Point Reporter has stopped for awhile—if not longer.

The North Carolina Banner (Raleigh) also for good reasons.

The Winston Advocate has been discontinued.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The Commencement exercises of this Seminary closed this week. With the unusual press of business now upon us we, were forced to remain at home. We learn all the exercises gave entire satisfaction to the friends of the school.

The War Began in Earnest.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an account of the attack on the batteries of Norfolk. This is but the beginning.—It was reported last night that an attack was made on Harper's Ferry, York River and renewed at Norfolk.

The Raleigh Register says it was a little boy of Portsmouth, Va., who saved the splendid dry dock there from destruction at the hands of the Federal Vandals.—These had placed the powder for blowing up the dock, and laid a train for exploding it. When they lighted a fuse connecting with this train. Our little hero, who had been watching them from a place of concealment, turned over a plank, over which the train had in part been laid, and thus "broke the connection," and saved one of the most valuable naval works in the United States or in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.—On Saturday evening last, 1 year county, Tenn., was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes known in the history of Tennessee. The hurricane extended through the entire county, from south to north, in some places fifteen miles in width—prostrating houses and everything before it. The damage to property is incalculable, and as far as ascertained five persons have been killed. It was almost impossible to travel, from the blocking up of the roads by the fallen timber.

Many persons throughout the South remember the appearance among them some few years ago of one Benson J. Lossing, artist and author, who was engaged in the preparation of his "Field Book of the Revolution," enjoying their hospitality, and receiving every encouragement and assistance which a generous people could offer. This man has voluntarily come out in a letter denouncing the South and its course in unmeasured terms.—Such is Northern gratitude!

The State of Missouri has obtained 12,000 kegs of powder from the mills in that vicinity.

An Editor Exiled.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader publishes a long letter from E. F. Loveridge, Esq., editor of the Troy News, a Democratic paper, published in Troy, N. Y., who was driven away by mob violence from that city and forced to take refuge under the protection of the English flag. Mr. Loveridge is a New Yorker, who had, however, resided in Texas, where he married, and had thus possessed an opportunity of viewing the civilization of the two sections with an impartial eye. Upon his return to Troy, Mr. Loveridge urged through his journal, the News, "No coercion—no civil war—the recognition of the Confederate States inevitable—no Protective Tariff—the Monroe doctrine must be carried out by both Confederacies—the States are sovereign—their rights must be guaranteed." The news of the bombardment of Sumter set the multitude of Troy, like that of other Republican holes, mad with rage, and as the only retaliation in their power they commenced a bombardment of newspaper offices. The mob assaulted Mr. Loveridge and threatened to kill him, but he returned upon them gallantly, and for a time kept them at bay, the cowardly ruffians showing as usual that the bark of a mob is worse than its bite. The Mayor, however, to prevent the evident murder that was designed, arrested Mr. Loveridge and had him conveyed from the scene of danger advising him to remain away till the excitement had cooled. He is now under the shelter of the English flag. Who could have believed a year ago that citizens of the U. S. would have been compelled by the "party of freedom" to fly from the "free North" to the dominions of a monarchy for having exercised the right of "free speech?" Mr. Loveridge concludes his letter as follows:

"Facts like these show conclusively that this war is the French Revolution, with the additional horrors of the servile element. A suspected man is unsafe. To keep your mouth shut will not do. You must endorse the war. You must obey the mob."

"Perhaps I am the first of the emigrants from the other side of the line, but I shall not be the last. This excitement must run its fearful length. It is no longer a question between North and South alone, but between freemen of the same section."

"It is not pleasant to be an exile, but it is better than to be the slave of the mob. If 'to thrive with the time,' men must look like the time, then all I can say is, I cannot look like those days of blood. I had rather have free speech, and bear a free death, even though under the protection of a throne, than feel I was a coward, the tool of the vilest of all despots, that of a frantic, vicious mob, who seize on times like these to wreak their coarse hatreds on truer and better men."

SEWARD TO A FOREIGN MINISTER.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN TO GO TO FORTRESS MONROE.—A Washington despatch to the New York Herald, says:

"There has been much comment lately in diplomatic circles upon certain conversations of a very pungent nature, between one of the ministers of a leading European court and the Secretary of State. Gov. Seward has not hesitated to declare, in very decided language, that our government cannot tolerate for one moment any kind of interference in the domestic quarrel now existing in this country, be the consequences what they may. Such an interference will be met with all the vigor and resources of the government. It is said this plain speaking of the Secretary of the State provoked a smile rather more grim than diplomatic."

It is now understood that an army of fifteen thousand men will be concentrated in and about Fort Monroe. Operations will probably commence simultaneously with offensive movements in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Richmond.

FORT PICKENS.—The Savannah Republican, of Thursday, says:

President Davis left Montgomery on Tuesday for Pensacola, with the view of inspecting the fortifications. If all was found right, it is highly probable our batteries opened on Fort Pickens yesterday. It may require a week to subdue it, but the work is bound to fall or surrender.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF A BLOCKADE.

—In Cincinnati, on the 3d inst., whisky was only bringing 12 1/2 cents per gallon. If Old Abe carries out the blockade threat, the Porkopolitans will be unable to sell their favorite beverage at any price.

The Southern Forts.

We give below the cost of each fortification in the South.

Fort Mifflin, Baltimore,	\$ 140,663
" Carroll, "	703,371
" Madison, Annapolis,	45,600
" Severn, "	6,481
" Washington, Potomac river, Maryland,	575,369
" Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia,	2,486,771
" Calhoun, "	1,824,851
" Macon, Beaufort harbor, N. C.,	463,790
" Caswell, Cape Fear river,	571,221
" Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor,	53,809
" Fort Moultrie, "	87,601
" Sumter, "	977,408
" Pulaski, Savannah river,	988,850
" Jackson, "	182,000
" Clinch, Amelia Island, Fla.,	170,000
" Marion, St. Augustine,	51,394
" Taylor, Kew West,	1,130,000
" Jefferson, Garden Key, "	1,122,138
" Pickens, Pensacola harbor,	774,168
" Melrea, "	444,426
" Barrancas, "	598,504
" Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama,	1,242,552
" Gaines, Mobile Bay, Ala.,	221,500
" Ship Island Fort, Mississippi,	30,197
" Proctor's Landing, Louisiana,	150,000
" Lower Dupre, "	33,976
" Fort Bienvenue, "	129,571
" Macomb, "	465,991
" Pike, "	473,001
" Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana,	837,608
" St. Philip, "	258,734
" Livingston, Barratana Bay,	362,570
" Fortifications in Galveston Harbor, Texas,	500

Total—17,625,436

The value of all the forts in the former United States is, \$30,176,871.

Though there are but two forts on Virginia soil, these two cost more than all the forts in any other one State, \$4,301,022.

Florida contains forts amounting in value to \$4,290,630.

New York has more forts than any other State. They are 15 in number and cost \$3,879,557.

Louisiana has 8 forts costing \$2,716,230.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISREGARDED.—The Alexandria Sentinel of Friday says:

We have seen a gentleman in every way reliable just from Washington, who states it as a common rumor that Lord Lyons called on Secretary Seward to-day and announced to him that England would not recognize the present blockade. Certain it is that Lord Lyons called on Mr. Seward upon official business, and imparted something not altogether pleasant.

This rumor gathers further importance from the fact that two English vessels were brought to Fort Monroe, on Tuesday last, not being allowed to enter Norfolk, and full time has transpired to communicate that fact to the British Minister.

PERCUSSION CAPS.—The Macon Telegraph says:

We have now before us the first percussion cap made in Georgia—army pattern, and as good as the best—produced in Macon by D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, who will hereafter turn them out at the rate of a hundred thousand per week—or faster if desired. Send on the orders.

The "Distress of Nations" is the title of an article in the last London Review. India is the scene of a desolating famine after having gone through a desolating rebellion. Austria is on the verge of bankruptcy, and about to loose Hungary and Venetia. Italy is preparing for war. So is France. Prussia is about to contend with Denmark. Turkey totters to its base. Bosnia is in arms, Rome is in its last agonies, and Poland appears to be on the very verge of revolution.

Nothing is said about the United States, but we suppose all in this country know a little by this time.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth steamship, which arrived at New York, on the 11th inst., completed this, her 2d trip in nine days and thirteen hours. The shortest distance, run in a day and night was 211 miles and the longest, 348.

Stephen A. Douglas is reported to be very ill at Chicago. His disease is typhoid fever. His recovery is doubtful.

The Honest Boy.

Dr. Adam Clarke was a learned and much esteemed minister among the Methodists in Great Britain. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible. He was born in Ireland. There is an anecdote told of him in his youthful days which we think may interest our young readers. Here it is:

There was a lad in Ireland who was put to work at a linen factory, and, while he was at work there, a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out, which was short of the quantity it ought to be; but the master thought it might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it himself, and the boy at the other. He then said:

"Pull, Adam, pull."

The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. The master again said:

"Pull, Adam, pull."

"I can't."

"Why?" said the master.

"Because it is wrong," said Adam, and he refused to pull.

Upon this, the master said that he would not do for a linen manufacturer; but that boy became the Rev. Dr. Clarke; and the strict principle of honesty of his youthful age laid the foundation of his future greatness.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation, notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the United States and Confederate States, against any movement upon the soil of Kentucky, or occupation of any port, or fort, or place, within the limits of Kentucky, by any forces of the aforesaid States, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by the Legislature and Executive.

Joint Resolution Concerning the Equipment and Provisioning of Volunteers.

By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, be it resolved, That any portion of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, appropriated at the last sitting of the Legislature for the purchase of arms for the State of North Carolina, which now remains unexpended, and the same is hereby, placed at the disposal of his Excellency, the Governor, to be expended at his discretion in arming, organizing, equipping, provisioning and transporting troops now raised, or to be raised in this State for the defence of the South.

Read three times and ratified in the General Assembly, this 4th day of May, A. D., 1861.

Richmond, May 20.—It is stated that since the arrival of the Minnesota in Hampton Roads, on the 13th, she has seized three hundred thousand dollars worth of shipping and tobacco.

Gen. Butler's command at Fortress Monroe has been increased by additional regiments of Infantry and Artillery from Massachusetts.

It is stated at Washington that Gen. McClelland will enter Western Virginia at the head of the division of Ohio and Western troops simultaneously with Butler's movements upon Norfolk. At the same time a column of regulars will move forward from Washington.

There has been some skirmishing near Annapolis between Butler's troops and the Secession forces.

St. Louis is environed by a line of military posts.

The Missouri State troops have erected batteries along the line of the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad, for the purpose of stopping trains and Government supplies.

More failures of Northern banks are reported.

"Burleigh," the war correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes from Annapolis that on the march of the New York Seventh Regiment "from Annapolis to the Capital, two hundred men fell from sun stroke." If the May Sun, in Washington is too hot; what will an August Sun be in Florida?

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Massachusetts has adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the government war movement.

A company of flying artillery, of Massachusetts, is being formed, who will each be armed with a light hunting axe.

THE FIGHT COMMENCED!

Shooting Between a Norfolk Battery and a Rump Steamer!

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.]

NORFOLK, May 19.—The steamer *Kaibab*, with laborers to complete the Battery at Sewell's Point, was fired into yesterday by the U. S. steamer *Monticello*, and no damage was done. The steamer fired about thirty shot and shell at the battery, but killing nobody. Several hundred men moved down last night to defend the works there, but the attack was not made. To-day more guns were mounted on the works, and at this time (6 p. m.) the *Monticello* has been kept up with the steamer for several hours. The result is not yet known.

The *Monticello*, *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Agassiz* and *Yankee* are in the Roads. Farther the *Monticello* is the only one engaged. A considerable movement of troops is now going on, but their destination is not known.

Col. Weiseger's command has been in business all day to move at a moment's notice, but up to this time they have received no orders.

Major is in command at the Naval Hospital.

The Petersburg Cavalry left to-day for service in Norfolk county, about 25 miles from Portsmouth. No company that has arrived here has excited so much admiration.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NORFOLK, May 19—9 p. m.—An express from Sewell's has just arrived. It reports that the *Monticello* drew off after sunset in a crippled condition. On our side only one man was slightly wounded. Heavy guns are being taken down there to-night.

NORFOLK, May 20, 9 p. m.—All is quiet here to-night. Between 1,000 and 2,000 Confederate troops were concentrated at Sewell's Point to-night, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return as apprehended, and our men were actually eager for the fray, had nothing to do.

The boat is seriously damaged in both hull and machinery, and it is thought that it will be some time before she can indulge in another bombardment.

Six men were killed on board, and several badly wounded.

United States Coast Guard Fired into by a Richmond Propeller!

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—About 10 o'clock to-day, a steamer from Washington was observed to convey some intelligence to the Pawnee, whereupon the latter immediately lowered her ensign to half-mast. This fact gave rise to the rumor that Senator Douglas was dead.—Many first supposed it was Gen. Scott. It has since been ascertained, however, that the flag was lowered at half mast in honor of Col. Vosboy, of the New York 71st Regiment, who died in Washington this morning.

One of Col. Ellsworth's "Pet Lambs," disguised, was arrested to-day, and is now under guard, awaiting an examination.

The Washington *Star* has the particulars of an attack on the grounded coast guard of the U. S. steamer stationed at the mouth of the Potomac, by a propeller from Richmond. It is reported that four of the U. S. soldiers were killed and the steamer was wounded. The former were brought to Fort Washington.

A steamer had started in pursuit of the propeller.

VIRGINIA INVADED AND THERATENED.—The following dispatch was received from Richmond.

NORFOLK, May 15.—Virginia is openly invaded now. Troops are being landed in Elizabeth City County. Four farms and plantations on Mill Creek have been seized. *Star's* and Clompton's among them.—Union is deserted by the women and children. Mischievous in your direction.

CONFEDERATE COIN.—We learn the Superintendent of the Branch Mint of the Confederate States, in this town, has received orders to strike no more of the United States coin, but to reserve the mill until dies for the new coin of the Confederate States are received, which are now in course of preparation.—*Danville (Ga.) Signal*.

Charles Lever, the novelist, died at Spezia, Italy, in the latter part of April.

Late from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, May 20.—The Canadian has arrived here with dates to the 9th.

ENGLAND.

In England the American crisis was the leading topic.

Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, moved the postponement of his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy till the 17th.

Active preparations to send a powerful squadron to America was progressing.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government to the necessity of the protection of French vessels in the American waters. The Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Marine held a conference on the subject.

The prospects of the harvest were bad. Irreparable injury had been done to the brandy crop.

The American agents had reached France, and were purchasing arms.

HUNGARY.

In Hungary there was great sensation, owing to the assassination of Count Telke. When the President of the lower House made the announcement, a loud cry of despair was raised.

Pesth was excited.

What the North is Doing.

"The front now presented to the enemy by the national forces is in the form of a great curve, the right wing resting on Cairo, supported by forces at St. Louis, Mo. and Springfield, Ill., the centre on the upper Ohio, at Parkersburg, Chillicothe and Pittsburg, and the left wing at Fortress Monroe and on the Chesapeake, supported by strong forces at Philadelphia and elsewhere. There is no essential strategical point in this immense curve left unprotected. Forts Delaware and Mifflin have been reinforced, garrisons have been stationed at Newark, Del., Elkton and Perryville, Md.; Wilmington has been rendered secure, strong camps established at Gettysburg, Harrisburg, York, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, and various points on the Ohio river from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and in Indiana at the principal river towns, and these are supported by camps at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Springfield. In fact, the front is but the edge of rapidly accumulating armies all over the North at Portland, Boston, Hartford, Providence, Albany, Elmira, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Chicago and Davenport.

It had been at one time the design of the rebels to outflank this line by throwing a column into the Eastern Shore of Maryland. That is now impossible, as we have the whole Chesapeake Bay at the command of our fleet, Fortress Monroe strongly garrisoned, and a line of railroad leading through Delaware to Salisbury, Md., by which we could at any time throw an immense force from Philadelphia New York and New England, and any rebel army would thus be cut off and obliged to surrender. Nor is it now any more feasible for the rebels to outflank the western wing from Missouri, as that State is surrounded by Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, the forces from which render her somewhat circumspect respecting her conduct at present. Should the secessionists prove troublesome there, they may be attacked by the Illinois and Michigan troops from the East, by Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota from the North, and by Kansas and Colorado from the West. Our lines are therefore, well taken, well fortified, and impossible to break through or resist.—*United States Gazette, Phil.*

SURRENDER OF THE REMAINDER OF THE U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 14th inst., has the annexed interesting paragraph:

The San Antonio *Ledger* learns by a gentleman just returned from the Leon, that the U. S. troops surrendered to-day to Colonel Van Dorn, without much trouble. "Nobody hurt." These were the last of the Federal troops in Texas.

The purser of the steamship *Orizaba*, from Indianola and Galveston, reports: "Col. Van Dorn had fully succeeded in his undertaking against the remaining portion of the U. S. A. in Texas."—*N. O. Picayune*.

Foundries in Memphis, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., are busily engaged in casting cannon.

Nashfield, the tomb of Webster, has raised a war fund of \$5000, and \$10 bounty is offered to every volunteer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Commissary General.
Wm. Johnston, with rank of Colonel.
Quartermaster and Paymaster General.
L. O' Branch, rank Colonel.

Assistant Adjutant General.
R. H. Riddick, rank Lieutenant Colonel.

Commissary of Subsistence.
Daniel G. Fowle, rank Captain.

Colonels of Infantry.
C. C. Tew, 2d Regt. Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3d Infantry; George B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel of Infantry.
Wm. P. Bynum.

First Major of Cavalry.
John W. Woodfin.

Captains of Infantry.
Peter J. Mallett, George S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr.

Captains of Cavalry.
T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, George W. Hayes.

Captains Artillery.
Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.

Surgeons.
Peter E. Hines, 1st Regt. Volunteers, John Johnston, 2nd Regiment of volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons.
Joseph H. Baker, 1st Regt. Volunteers, John G. Hardy, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John F. Miller, 2nd Regiment Volunteers, Wm. S. Moody, 2nd Regiment Volunteers.

Chaplain.
Edwin A. Yates, 1st Regiment Volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.
Commander.
Wm. T. Muse.

Lieutenants.
P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Boudinot, Thomas M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Rob't. C. Duval.

Midshipman.
W. T. Moore.

Paymaster.
John Johnston.

Chief Engineer.
J. W. Parks.

Naval Agents.
Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeons.
Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.

The election of field officers of the 2nd Regiment, came off at the camp, at Graysburg, on Tuesday. Capt. Sol. Williams, late of the U. S. A. was elected Col.; Ed. Cantwell, of Raleigh, Lieut. Colonel; and A. W. Burton, Capt. of the Cleveland Guards, Major.

STOPPED.—The schooner *George Davis* which left this port yesterday morning for New York, with a number of passengers, was, we learn, stopped at Fort Pulaski, and now lies under the guns of the fort in charge of a Confederate officer.—*Savannah News*, 15th inst.

A YANKEE CAUGHT.—On Wednesday night a man was discovered by the sentinel at the battery on Pinner's Point, reconnoitering in a small boat. Three rifle shots were fired at him, which caused him to stop his progress, which was as rapid as possible by the aid of two oars with which he propelled the boat. He was soon arrested by order of Captain Nash, of the Engineer corps, who is in charge of the battery. The man is now a prisoner of war, awaiting such action as may be deemed just by the proper authorities.—*Norfolk Argus* of Saturday.

Out of one hundred and eleven editors and reporters connected with the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *World*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Evening Post*, *Sun*, and *Commercial*—all of which are ferocious war journals—the number who have enlisted for the war, all added up together, count precisely none!

Fort Macon.
All communications for the garrison Fort Macon, should be addressed to Fort Macon, Morehead City, which will facilitate the delivery twelve hours, thereby giving correspondents ample time to write by return mail.

DAVID PENDER, A. C. S.
By order of C. C. Tew, Commanding Colonel.

VACCINATION.—The Raleigh *Register* suggests to the volunteers of Virginia and of the South, the importance of protecting themselves against small pox by vaccination. Most of them, doubtless, have already availed themselves of this preventive remedy, but they cannot be hurt by re-vaccination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVER DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable roots: Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Inebriety, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed.—For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity. CHAS. WIDFIELD & CO., Proprietors. Jun 30 78 William street, New York. Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860.—For sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS. BEANS.—Early yellow 6 weeks. "Midweek 6 " "Valentine. Extra early Beans. Large Lima " Small " White Kidney.

BEEFS.—Early Blood Turnip. Long " White Sugar. Mangle Wortzel.

BROCCOLI. CABBAGE.—Early York. Large late Drumhead. "Flat Dutch. Early Sugar-loaf. Red Dutch (for pickling). Large Drum'd Savoy. "Late green gl'ad.

CABBOT.—Long Orange. Large white Belgian.

CAULIFLOWER.—Early Dutch. CELERY.—White Solid. Ice Co.

CORN.—Early Sugar. Adam's Extra Early. CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

CUCUMBERS.—Early Frame. Long Cluster. Gherkin (for pickling).

EGG PLANT—large purple. LETTUCE.—Early white Butter. "curled Silesia. Royal Cabbage.

MELON.—Cantelope. Nutmeg. Citron (for preserving).

NASTURTIUM.—Dwarf Crimson. KRAUT.—Olive Dwarf.

OONIN.—White Silver Skin. Large Red.

PARSLEY. Double curled. PARSNIPS. PEAS.—Extra Early May. Early Tom Thumb.

PEPPER.—Long Chyan. Red Cherry. Large Sweet. PUMPKINS.—Large Cheese. "Field. Cabbage (crock Neck).

RADISH.—Red Turnip. White " Early long Scarlet. RHUBARB. SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

SQUASH.—Early Bush or Patty-pan. Long Green, or Summer Crock-Neck. Bull's Marrow.

TOMATO.—Large Red. Yellow. Pear Shaped.

TURNIP.—Early flat Dutch or Spring. SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS.—Anise. Caraway. Coriander. Fennel. Lavender. Sweet Majoram. Rosemary. Sage.

GLASS SEEDS.—Red Clover. Timothy. Orchard. Herb or Red Top. Mixed Lawn Grass, finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds. Feb. 2

NOTICE.—We have this day sold out our entire stock of Goods to Mr. J. Hildesheimer.

We return our thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us while in Greensboro, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to Mr. Hildesheimer, who will make it his object to please, and give entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial. DRUCKER & HELLBRUN.

23. All persons indebted to the firm of Drucker, Hellbrun & Co., are requested to settle immediately with Mr. J. Hildesheimer, who is authorized to settle for us. DRUCKER & HELLBRUN. April 30, 1861.

29. I have this day purchased of Drucker & Hellbrun their entire stock of Goods, and shall open with an additional large and new stock, all of which I will sell at small profits. All those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine my stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. J. HILDESHEIMER. May 5—1w.

Petersburg.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, PETERSBURG, VA.

PATENTED MARCH 1860.

Engines, Saw Mills, Mill Gear-

ing, Horse Powers and Threshing Tobacco Screens and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Threshing mill thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

NO. 100 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hard-

ware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt, per ship's Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them. They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales. N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders. Sept. 1—1y

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

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REJOICE,

For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interested themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

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JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL.

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SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

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C. D. REYNOLDS, " Liberty "

THOMAS FOX, " Halifax, O. H. "

JOHN J. HILL, " Danville "

J. W. PAULETT, " Wytheville "

JEFFERSON & LOVING, " Richmond, "

Feb. 9—3m

